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# News Releases and other News Material

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For further information about this booklet contact Charles Hobbs, editor, Office Of  
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## News Releases-

Release No. 0430.94  
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### ESPY NAMES MEMBERS TO NEW NATIONAL FLUID MILK PROCESSOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, June 6 -- Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy has announced the appointment of 20 members to the new National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board.

The National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board is composed of 15 fluid milk processors from geographic regions and five at-large members. At least three of the at-large members must be fluid milk processors and at least one must represent the general public. The board was established by the Fluid Milk Promotion Act of 1990 to develop and administer a coordinated program of promotion and education to increase the demand for fluid milk products.

Espy named the following to three-year terms beginning immediately and expiring May 31, 1997: Ronald W. Mong, Seneca, Pa., (region 3); John C. Hitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio, (region 6); Mark V. Ezell, Nashville, Tenn., (region 9); Richard L. Robinson, Denver, Colo., (region 12); Gary J. San Filippo, City of Industry, Calif., (region 15); Gary E. Hanman, Springfield, Mo., (member at large); and Leonard J. Southwell, Carlinville, Ill., (member at large).

Appointed to two-year terms beginning immediately and expiring May 31, 1996 were: Michael Marcus, Danbury, Conn., (region 2); H. Denny Gaultney, Jacksonville, Fla., (region 5); Phillip A. Littell, Indianapolis, Ind., (region 8); Miriam Erickson Brown, Des Moines, Iowa, (region 11); Richard Sturgeon, Stockton, Calif., (region 14); and Martin J. Margherio, Binghamton, N.Y., (member at large).

Appointed to one year terms beginning immediately and expiring May 31, 1995 were: Arthur J. Pappathanasi, Lynn, Mass., (region 1); Ralph H. Gardner, Asheville, N.C., (region 4); Jeffrey Lee Koehler, DePere, Wis., (region 7); Robert L. Fleming, Dallas, Texas, (region 10); James T. Wilcox, Jr., Roy, Wash., (region 13); Robert W. Allen, Columbus, Ohio, (member at large); and Robert E. Baker, Rosemont, Pa., (public member).

The national fluid milk program is financed by a mandatory 20-cent per hundredweight assessment on all fluid milk processed and marketed commercially in consumer-type packages in the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia. During the first 30 months of the program, assessments are being collected only for the months of February through July 1994. The law mandates that processors who commercially process and market 500,000 pounds or less of fluid milk products per month are exempt from assessments.

USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service monitors the operations of the board.



Release No. 0435.94  
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### USDA HAS REMOVED SEVERAL AREAS FROM THE PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

WASHINGTON, June 7--The U.S. Department of Agriculture has removed several areas from the pink bollworm quarantine to relieve unnecessary restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles.

"We've removed the quarantine because pink bollworm has been eradicated from these areas, thanks to cooperating state departments of agriculture," said B. Glen Lee, deputy administrator of plant protection and quarantine with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Quarantine regulations restrict the interstate movement of regulated articles from regulated areas to prevent the spread of this pest. Regulated areas for pink bollworm are designated as either suppressive areas or generally infested areas. Restrictions are imposed in both types of areas.

Areas removed from the list of suppressive areas include Craighead, Cross, Greene, Monroe, Poinsett and St. Francis counties in Arkansas; Concordia Parish in Louisiana; and Washington County in Mississippi. Also, Louisiana and Mississippi have been removed from the list of states quarantined because of pink bollworm.

The pink bollworm is one of the world's most destructive agricultural pests of cotton. This insect spread to the United States from Mexico in 1917 and now exists throughout most of the cotton-producing states west of the Mississippi River.

This interim rule was effective upon publication in the May 31 Federal Register. Consideration will be given only to comments received on or before Aug. 1. Please send an original and three copies of comments to Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, Room 804 Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

Comments received may be reviewed at USDA, Room 1141 South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C., between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday except holidays. Persons wishing to review comments are requested to call ahead on (202) 690-2817 to facilitate entry into the reading room.

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#### **USDA PROPOSES TO ALLOW IMPORTATION OF FUJI APPLES FROM JAPAN AND KOREA**

WASHINGTON, June 8--The U.S. Department of Agriculture is proposing to allow the importation of Fuji variety apples from Japan and Korea on the condition that the apples are cold treated and fumigated for injurious insects in those countries, prior to entry into the United States.

The apples would also have to be inspected by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service prior to being exported from those countries. "This action would relieve restrictions on the importation of the apples without presenting a significant risk of introducing exotic insects that could injure U.S. agriculture production," said B. Glen Lee, deputy administrator for plant protection and quarantine in APHIS.

The United States is concerned about several plant pests in Japan and Korea known to attack Fuji apples. These include peach fruit moth, yellow peach moth, fruit tree spider mite and kanzawa mite. If introduced into the United States these pests would represent a serious threat to domestic fruit crops.

The APHIS-prescribed cold treatment and fumigation would eliminate these pests, Lee said.

The proposal was published in today's Federal Register for June 8.

Consideration will be given to comments received on or before July 8. Please send an original and three copies of your comments to Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, USDA, Room 804, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Md. 20782. Please state that your comments refer to docket number 94-035-1.

Comments received may be reviewed at USDA, Room 1141, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C., between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday except holidays. Persons wishing to review comments are requested to call ahead on (202) 690-2817 to facilitate entry into the reading room.

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## USDA ANNOUNCES PROPOSED HEALTH STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON, June 8--Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services Ellen Haas today announced USDA's School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children. The introduction of this major regulatory proposal will significantly update the nutrition standards for the nation's school lunch and school breakfast programs for the first time in almost 50 years.

"When President Harry Truman established the National School Lunch Program in 1946, one of his motivations was the large number of young men who were rejected by the U.S. Army during World War II because they suffered from malnutrition," Espy said. "The program was defined as 'a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's children.' "

"Today, for the first time in nearly half a century, the nutrition standards of that program are being substantially updated."

Espy said the centerpiece of the proposal is the requirement that school meals meet the recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans by the 1998 school year. The Dietary Guidelines, developed jointly by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services, constitute the federal government's official nutrition policy.

"Today, we are acknowledging our national health responsibility to update the nutrition standards of school meals," said Haas.

Espy said the proposal was developed after extensive consultative and participatory processes. The Department sponsored four regional hearings over the past year, generating more than 2,400 comments. The hearings were followed by in-depth consultations with representatives from a variety of groups with an interest in the school meal programs and children's health.

Haas said updating nutrition standards and streamlining administration of school meal programs reinforces President Clinton's commitment to health-care reform and government reinvention.

Key elements of the proposal include replacing the rigid "meal pattern" with a more flexible system known as NuMenus; increasing customer appeal through nutrition education for students; training and technical assistance for school food service professionals; helping schools get the best value for their nutrition dollar; and streamlining and simplifying program administration.

Haas said the proposal is organized around a comprehensive, integrated four-point framework for action:

### 1. EATING FOR HEALTH: Meeting the Dietary Guidelines

School meal nutrition standards will be updated and expanded to include the Dietary Guidelines for Americans with standards for fat and saturated fat as well as required nutrients. The current meal planning system which requires that certain types of foods be served in certain quantities will be replaced by NuMenus--a more flexible system that will allow schools to serve a greater variety of foods. All participating schools will be required to offer healthier meals in schools by the 1998 school year.

### 2. MAKING FOOD CHOICES: Nutrition Education, Training and Technical

Assistance

USDA will launch a nutrition education initiative to give children the knowledge to make choices that lead to a nutritious diet and improved health. The Department will work with professional chefs and other members of the food and agriculture communities to offer local meal providers training and technical assistance on improving taste and presentation. Parent and teacher involvement will be actively encouraged.

### 3. MAXIMIZING RESOURCES: Getting the Best Value

By marshalling available resources and strengthening partnerships with state and local cooperators, USDA will stretch food dollars while improving the nutritional profile of commodities. The Department will put nutrition labels on commodities to help schools make knowledgeable choices and meet the updated nutrition standards. USDA also will build public and private partnerships, work more closely with the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services and Education and assist in establishing links between local farmers and local school meals programs.

**4. MANAGING FOR THE FUTURE: Streamlined Administration**

Administrative and paperwork burdens will be reduced by using technology, streamlining procedures and emphasizing flexibility. Compliance will be achieved through corrective rather than punitive action except where participating schools refuse to comply.



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**USDA REPORTS PROGRESS IN SWINE BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION**

WASHINGTON, June 8 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported today that rapid progress has been made in eliminating swine herds infected with or exposed to brucellosis since fair market value indemnity became available to the owners of these herds in March.

According to Donald Luchsinger, acting deputy administrator for veterinary services with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, two months ago 34 swine herds were known to be infected with or exposed to brucellosis in the United States. Since the indemnity regulations were changed on March 17, at least 25 of these herds have been depopulated. The drop from 34 to 9 herds represents a 75 percent reduction in the number of infected or exposed herds in the United States.

The indemnity regulations were expanded to allow producers to receive indemnity payments for their entire herds at current market value. Regulations in effect prior to March 17 only allowed indemnity payments at set rates for breeding swine.

"We have set a goal of having all of the remaining infected or exposed herds depopulated by this July," said Luchsinger. He added that after the indemnity rules were changed, USDA veterinarians in each state contacted owners of infected or exposed herds regarding depopulation of their herds. USDA veterinarians working with state officials have also been assisting herd owners in developing plans for disposing of their swine through rendering or burial after depopulation.

Brucellosis is a serious infectious disease of swine caused by the bacterium *Brucella suis*. It is primarily spread between swine through sexual contact of breeding animals or through feed or materials contaminated with urine or genital discharges from infected pigs. Infected sows are likely to be infertile or experience abortions. Other symptoms are lameness or paralysis caused by localization of the disease in the spinal column.

Brucellosis can be transmitted from infected swine carcasses to slaughter plant employees through contact with open breaks in the skin, inhalation or conjunctival contact. Human brucellosis is sometimes called undulant fever. Symptoms of undulant fever include fever, headache and weight loss, and the symptoms can recur if left untreated. Removing the source of infection (infected carcasses) from the marketing channels will eliminate this occupational hazard.

Texas and Florida, the states with the largest number of infected herds, have depopulated a total of 20 herds since March. Other states, like Georgia and Oklahoma, have already depopulated their last infected or exposed herd. The remaining known infected or exposed swine herds are currently located in Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida and Texas.

The March 17 interim rule was designed to give owners a financial incentive to destroy herds infected with or exposed to brucellosis to expedite the final phase of the National Federal-State Cooperative Swine Brucellosis Eradication Program. The cooperative program has achieved considerable success in reducing the prevalence of brucellosis in swine over the past few years.



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### **USDA DECLARES HUNGARY FREE OF TWO LIVESTOCK DISEASES**

WASHINGTON, June 8 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture has declared Hungary free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and rinderpest, two foreign communicable livestock diseases.

This action allows fresh, chilled and frozen meats and dairy products from ruminant animals to be imported into the United States from Hungary under restrictions. However, because there is limited U.S. demand to import these products from Hungary, the action is not expected to have a major impact on current trade patterns, said Donald W. Luchsinger, acting deputy administrator of veterinary services in USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

USDA will consider declaring a country free of FMD and rinderpest if no cases of the diseases were reported and no animals were vaccinated for the diseases for at least one year. Hungary has not had a case of rinderpest, a viral disease of cattle and bison, since 1921. A limited vaccination program for FMD, a highly infectious disease of cattle and other cloven-hoofed animals, ended in 1989. The last FMD outbreak was in 1973.

USDA's National Center for Import and Export reviewed the application and documentation supplied by the Hungarian government. A team of federal officials also traveled to Hungary to evaluate the capability of the country's veterinary services, laboratory and diagnostic procedures, vaccination practices and enforcement of animal health regulations. This review confirmed that Hungary has eradicated FMD and rinderpest.

This action was published as a final rule in the June 1 Federal Register and will become effective June 16.

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Release No. 0440.94  
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### **USDA DECLARES AUSTRIA FREE OF THREE LIVESTOCK DISEASES**

WASHINGTON, June 8 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture has declared Austria free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest and swine vesicular disease (SVD), three communicable foreign livestock diseases.

This action allows fresh, chilled and frozen meats and dairy products from ruminant animals to be imported into the United States from Austria under restrictions. However, because there is limited U.S. demand to import these products from Austria, the action is not expected to have a major impact on current trade patterns, according to Donald W. Luchsinger, acting deputy administrator of veterinary services in USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

USDA will consider declaring a country free of FMD, SVD and rinderpest if no cases of the diseases were reported and no animals were vaccinated for the diseases for at least one year. Austria has not had a case of rinderpest, a viral disease of cattle and bison, since 1921. Vaccinations for FMD, a highly infectious disease of cattle and other cloven-hoofed animals, ended in 1981, during the last outbreak of this disease in Austria. The last outbreak of SVD occurred in 1979.

USDA's National Center for Import and Export reviewed the application and documentation supplied by the Austrian government. A team of federal officials also traveled to Austria to evaluate the capability of the country's veterinary services, laboratory and diagnostic procedures, vaccination practices and enforcement of animal health regulations. This review confirmed that Austria has eradicated FMD, rinderpest and SVD.

Although Austria qualifies for disease-free status, some conditions in this country pose an undue risk that Austrian exports could be exposed to similar products from countries that have FMD, SVD or rinderpest. That is why some restrictions on ruminant meat and dairy products remain. Furthermore, swine and certain pork exports will remain prohibited from entering the United States because hog cholera exists in Austria, Luchsinger said.

A final rule implementing the action was published in the June 1 Federal Register and will become effective on June 16.

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Release No. 0444.94  
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#### **USDA TO HOLD RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE**

WASHINGTON, June 10 -- USDA plans to hold a conference on rural economic development and telecommunications July 11-15 in St. Louis. The conference will be sponsored by USDA's Rural Electrification Administration.

"This conference will focus on the Clinton Administration's efforts to make sure that essential services are available for rural communities," said Bob Nash, under secretary of agriculture for small community and rural development. "For rural areas to prosper, we must encourage the development and expansion of new technologies that link rural communities to service providers in urban centers."

The conference will feature advanced networks for rural schools and hospitals, and information about how to participate in the REA programs for rural economic development.

The conference will run four days and will consist of two parts. The first session will emphasize rural economic development and how rural electric and telephone utilities, financed by REA, can play a major role in rural development. The first session will run from 1 p.m. Monday, July 11, to noon Wednesday, July 13.

The second session will focus on REA's distance learning and medical link grant program that uses telecommunications to provide rural education and medical services. REA made its first grant awards in November, 1993. The session will begin at 1 p.m., July 13, and run through noon Friday, July 15.

Under Secretary Nash will address the conference on July 13. He will provide an update on USDA's reorganization under Secretary Mike Espy and he will discuss the importance of the President's health care reform proposals to rural America.

In addition, officials from USDA's Rural Development Administration will discuss the Department's rural development programs, including water and sewer, business and industry intermediary relending, community facilities and new development initiatives, such as the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Program.

REA Administrator Wally Beyer will deliver the conference's opening address. He will discuss the new Rural Utilities Service, which will be created upon the reorganization of USDA, expected later this year.

REA, a longtime lender to rural electric and telephone utilities through its direct and guaranteed loan programs for rural electrification and telephone, is set to become a part that new service--to be known as RUS.

All conference events will be held at the Adam's Mark Hotel in downtown St. Louis.

Registration is \$150 for both sessions or \$100 to attend one. Additional information may be obtained and registration completed by contacting REA's Rural Development Assistance Staff (202) 690-3594.

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Release No. 0446.94  
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### **FIRST U.S. APPLES EVER TO BE SHIPPED TO CHINA**

WASHINGTON, June 10 -- Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy announced today that apples from the state of Washington will be shipped to China at the end of June, marking the first time in history that American apples will be available to Chinese consumers in commercial quantities.

"We see this historic occasion as a first step in a series of steps that will open China up to imports of a wide variety of U.S. fruits and vegetables from all parts of the country," Espy said.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) reached general agreement with Chinese plant quarantine officials last December in China over apple shipments. The specific details have just now been finalized.

"This Administration is determined to continue to increase farm income," Espy said. "Increasing farm trade will play a key role in our efforts. This is a major accomplishment."

The agreement established the conditions for the entry of Washington apples into China. Because the Chinese are concerned about certain U.S. plant pests, the apples must come from designated orchards and be packaged in designated packaging facilities. The facilities must have a certificate of compliance with APHIS-approved procedures for export production. After processing, the apples must be placed in a cold-temperature facility prior to shipment.

"APHIS will ensure that the apple exports conform with China's phytosanitary specifications," Espy said.

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Release No. 0447.94  
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### **USDA STRESSES SAFE COOKING AND HANDLING MESSAGE IN SEVEN STATES**

WASHINGTON, June 10 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture is stressing its important safe cooking and handling message in seven states that may have received meat processed on the same day as meat associated with an E.coli O157:H7 outbreak in Nebraska.

"The USDA has determined that meat may have been shipped to seven states that was processed on the same day as meat associated with an E.coli O157:H7 outbreak in Nebraska in April," said Terry Medley, acting administrator of USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service. "As we always stress, safe cooking and handling procedures must be followed when preparing and eating any meat and poultry."

In Nebraska in April, 21 cases of E.coli O157:H7 were traced back to meat processed at Northern States Beef in Omaha, Nebraska. The meat was processed on March 28 and possibly on March 24. Meat processed during the same processed periods has been shipped to Jewel Stores in northwest Indiana, western Michigan, eastern Iowa and to 58 stores affiliated with Giant of Carlisle, Penn., in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. No outbreaks have been reported in these states.

USDA laboratory tests completed on May 28 on packages of ground beef from Nebraska that had been returned to grocery stores by consumers showed four packages of ground beef with at least one positive E.coli O157:H7 finding. Health departments of the seven states have been notified by the Centers for Disease Control.

"Reports of outbreaks and isolated cases of foodborne illness from throughout the country confirm the importance of paying careful attention to and following the safe handling instructions on packages of raw meat and poultry products," said Medley.

A recently mandated USDA safe cooking and handling label states: "Some food products may contain bacteria that could cause illness if the product is mishandled or cooked improperly." This statement was placed on the label to emphasize for the consumer the importance of the safe cooking and handling instructions. The label further notes that raw meat and poultry should be: refrigerated or frozen and thawed in a refrigerator or microwave; kept separate from other foods and working surfaces (while hands and utensils should be washed after touching raw meats); cooked thoroughly; and refrigerated immediately or discarded.

Consumers wishing additional safe cooking and handling information are encouraged to call the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline at: 1-800-535-4555.

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## Program Announcements-

Release No. 0433.94  
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### USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET RICE PRICES

WASHINGTON, June 7--Under Secretary of Agriculture Eugene Moos today announced the prevailing world market prices of milled rice, loan rate basis, as follows:

--long grain whole kernels:	8.67 cents per pound
--medium grain whole kernels:	11.37 cents per pound
--short grain whole kernels:	11.22 cents per pound
--broken kernels:	4.33 cents per pound

Based upon these milled rice world market prices, loan deficiency payment (LDP) rates, gains from repaying price support loans at the world market price, and marketing certificate rates are:

	Loan Gain and LDP Rate	Marketing Certificate Rate
	.....\$/Cwt.....	
--for long grain:	\$1.28	\$0.00
--for medium grain:	\$0.00	\$0.00
--for short grain:	\$0.00	\$0.00

The announced prices and rates are effective today at 3:00 P.M. EDT. The next scheduled price announcement will be made June 14, 1994 at 3:00 P.M. EDT.

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Release No. 0434.94  
Robert Feist (202) 720-6789

### USDA ISSUES FINAL RULE ON DOMESTIC TOBACCO CONTENT FOR CIGARETTES

WASHINGTON, June 7--In accordance with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the U.S. Department of Agriculture today issued a final rule requiring major domestic manufacturers of cigarettes to pay certain assessments and make certain tobacco purchases if, for any calendar year beginning with the 1994 calendar year, domestic tobacco constitutes less than 75 percent of the total tobacco used by the manufacturer to produce cigarettes in the United States.

The rule provides for a domestic marketing assessment on imported tobacco used to make cigarettes in excess of the 25 percent allowable amount. The assessment rate will be the difference between the average price of imported tobacco and one-half the sum of the average prices received by domestic producers of burley and flue-cured tobaccos.

The amount of the domestic marketing assessment applicable to the 1994 calendar year will be announced in the near future. Additionally, manufacturers failing to meet the domestic content percentage will be required to purchase the shortfall in use from the loan stocks of burley and flue-cured tobacco.

Each domestic cigarette manufacturer who produces and sells more than 1 percent of the cigarettes produced and sold in the United States will be required, beginning with the 1994 calendar year, to annually certify and maintain records of the quantity of domestic and imported tobacco used to manufacture cigarettes.

Additional details of the final rule appeared in the June 1 Federal Register.

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Release No. 0442.94  
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#### USDA ANNOUNCES PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE AND USER MARKETING CERTIFICATE PAYMENT RATE FOR UPLAND COTTON

WASHINGTON, June 9--Grant Buntrock, executive vice president of USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation, today announced the prevailing world market price, adjusted to U.S. quality and location (adjusted world price or AWP), for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch (leaf grade 4, micronaire 3.5-3.6 and 4.3-4.9, strength 24-25 grams per tex) upland cotton (base quality), and the coarse count adjustment (CCA) in effect from 5:00 p.m. today through 3:59 p.m. Thursday, June 16. The user marketing certificate payment rate announced today is in effect from 12:01 a.m. Friday, June 10 through midnight Thursday, June 16.

This period represents Week 4 of the 6-week transition period from using current shipment prices to using forward shipment prices in the AWP calculation. The procedure was adopted to avoid a dramatic change in the AWP that could occur with no transition period due to differences between new and old crop price quotations. This procedure is also used to calculate the U.S. Northern Europe (USNE) price for the purpose of determining the maximum allowable adjustment to the AWP under the Step 1 provision. For Weeks 3 and 4, the Northern Europe (NE) price = [NE current price + NE forward price]/2. The USNE price = [USNE current price + USNE forward price]/2.

The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, provides that the AWP may be further adjusted if: (a) the AWP is less than 115 percent of the current crop year loan rate for base quality upland cotton, and (b) the Friday-through-Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced U.S. growth as quoted for Middling (M) 1-3/32 inch cotton, C.I.F. northern Europe (USNE price) exceeds the Northern Europe (NE) price. Because this week's calculated AWP is equal to 136 percent of the 1993 upland cotton base quality loan rate, a further adjustment cannot be made.

Because both current and forward NE coarse count prices are not yet available, the CCA is calculated using the NE current price and the only NE coarse count price available.

This week's AWP and CCA are determined as follows:

##### Adjusted World Price

NE Price .....	84.72
Adjustments:	
Avg. U.S. spot market location .....	11.91
SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton .....	1.50
Avg. U.S. location .....	0.31
Sum of Adjustments .....	<u>- 13.72</u>
ADJUSTED WORLD PRICE .....	71.00 cents/lb.

##### Coarse Count Adjustment

NE Price Current Price.....	86.65
NE Coarse Count Price .....	<u>- 84.62</u>
	2.03
Adjustment to SLM 1-1/32 inch cotton .....	<u>- 3.20</u>
	- 1.17
COARSE COUNT ADJUSTMENT .....	0 cents/lb.

Because the AWP is above 52.35 cents per pound--the base quality loan rate for both the 1992 and 1993 marketing years--the loan repayment rate during this period is equal to the loan rate, adjusted for the specific quality and location plus applicable interest and storage charges. The AWP will continue to be used to determine the value of upland cotton that is obtained in exchange for commodity certificates.

This week marks the end of the spring transition period. Four weeks of both NE current shipment prices and NE forward shipment prices are now available. The current user marketing certificate payment rate is based on the difference in the fourth week between the USNE current price and the NE current price, minus 1.25 cents. The current payment rate is applicable during the Friday-through-Thursday period for bales opened by domestic users and for cotton contracts entered into by exporters for delivery prior to Sept. 30, 1994. The forward user marketing certificate payment rate is based on the lower of: a) the difference in the fourth week between the USNE forward price and the NE forward price, minus 1.25 cents, or b) 20 percent of the difference in the fourth week between the USNE forward price and the NE forward price, minus 1.25 cents plus the previous week's rate for which forward shipments were eligible. The forward payment rate is applicable during the Friday-through-Thursday period for contracts entered into by exporters for delivery after Sept. 30, 1994.

The USNE current price has exceeded the NE current price by more than 1.25 cents per pound for four consecutive weeks, but not all of the previous four AWP's have been less than 130 percent of the 1993 crop year base quality loan rate. As a result, the current user marketing certificate payment rate is zero. Relevant data are summarized below:

Week	For the Friday-through- Thursday Period Ending	Announced AWP As Percent of the 1993 Loan Rate	Current User Marketing Certificate Payment Rate		
			USNE Price	NE Price	..... cents/lb .....
1	May 19, 1994	134.6	88.30 (c)	85.65 (c)	0
2	May 26, 1994	136.5	91.05 (c)	86.72 (c)	0
3	June 2, 1994	135.5	90.38 (c)	86.63 (c)	0
4	June 9, 1994	135.6	89.45 (c)	86.65 (c)	0

(c) Based on current price quotations.

The USNE forward price has not exceeded the NE forward price by more than 1.25 cents per pound for four consecutive weeks, and not all of the previous four AWP's have been less than 130 percent of the 1994 crop year base quality loan rate. As a result, the forward user marketing certificate payment rate is zero. Relevant data are summarized below:

Week	For the Friday-through- Thursday Period Ending	Announced AWP As Percent of the 1994 Loan Rate 1/	Forward User Marketing Certificate Payment Rate		
			USNE Forward Price	NE Forward Price	..... cents/lb .....
1	May 19, 1994	140.9	81.95 (f)	81.28 (f)	n/a
2	May 26, 1994	142.9	83.45 (f)	82.10 (f)	n/a
3	June 2, 1994	141.8	84.38 (f)	82.65 (f)	n/a
4	June 9, 1994	142.0	84.30 (f)	82.79 (f)	0

(f) Based on forward price quotations.

1/ 1994 Loan Rate is 50.00 cents per pound.

Next week's AWP, CCA and user marketing certificate payment rates will be announced on Thursday, June 16 at 5 p.m.

## Media Advisory-

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### USDA'S FOREST SERVICE AND ITS PARTNERS UNVEIL DESIGN GUIDE TO HELP MAKE AMERICA'S PUBLIC LANDS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

WASHINGTON, June 10--With the start of summer just days away, millions of Americans are gearing up to get out and enjoy the great outdoors. But for the more than 43 million Americans who experience some form of disability, and their families and friends, enjoying the outdoors has not always been easy. The vast majority of public land recreation areas are not accessible, in part because historically, recreation facilities and programs were designed for the "average" person, which generally excluded people with disabilities.

Now a public/private partnership between the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and Project Play and Learning in Adaptable Environments, Inc. (PLAE) is seeking to increase access to this nation's recreation areas by changing the way they are designed. Along with other partners committed to making universal access to outdoor recreation areas a reality, the Forest Service, PLAE and the American Recreation Coalition will unveil Universal Access to Outdoor Recreation: A Design Guide. The guide, which those three partners developed, presents a unique approach for incorporating universal designs into the outdoor recreation environment based on customer expectations and related levels of accessibility.

What: "Access America's Great Outdoors" Press Conference

Where: Grand Hyatt Regency

1000 H Street, NW

Ballroom I

When: Wednesday June 15

10:00 am

Who: James R. Lyons, assistant secretary for natural resources and environment;

Derrick Crandall, American Recreation Coalition;

David Unger, associate chief, Forest Service;

Joe Meade, National Accessibility Program, Forest Service;

Susan Goltsman, Project Play and Learning in Adaptable Environments, Inc.;

Marilyn Hamilton, Quickie Designs

Following the press conference, representatives of the media will have the opportunity to use or observe sporting equipment designed to enable people with disabilities to kayak, bicycle, ski, or just enjoy a family picnic.



